

a national memorial and enabling the memorial to access the federal support it needs for security and maintenance. The 9/11 Memorial is now among New York's most popular sites, with over 23 million visitors since it opened in 2011. This designation will ensure that the site continues to welcome everyone who comes to remember those we have lost.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, I rise in support of H.R. 3036, the "National 9/11 Memorial at the World Trade Center Act."

This bill will designate the National September 11 Memorial located at the World Trade Center site in New York City, New York, as a national memorial.

H.R. 3036 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to award a grant in an amount not to exceed \$25 million each fiscal year to the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation for the operation and maintenance of the memorial.

Finally, the bill requires the National September 11 Memorial and Museum to report annually to the Interior Secretary and Congress on (1) the amount of grant funds expended; (2) the purpose for which the funds were used; and (3) any other information the Secretary may require.

As a member of the House Committee on Homeland Security since its creation, and Ranking Member of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, I strongly support this resolution.

I will never forget September 11, 2001, a day on which I stood on the East Front steps of the Capitol on September 11, along with 150 Members of the House of Representatives, singing "God Bless America."

September 11, 2001 remains a tragedy that defines our Nation's history since that fateful day for many reasons.

This year marks the 15th anniversary of the September 11 attacks that killed 2,977 men, women, and children.

At the World Trade Center site in Lower Manhattan, 2,753 people were killed when hijacked American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175 were intentionally crashed in the North and South towers.

Of those who perished during the initial attacks and the subsequent collapses of the towers, 343 were New York City firefighters, another 23 were New York City police officers and 37 others were officers at the Port Authority.

The victims ranged in age from two to 85 years.

At the Pentagon in Washington, 184 people were killed when hijacked American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the building.

Near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, 40 passengers and crew members aboard United Airlines Flight 93 died when the plane crashed into a field.

It is believed that the hijackers crashed the plane in that location, rather than their unknown target, after the passengers and crew attempted to retake control of the flight.

The act of those passengers to stop the hijackers likely saved the lives of thousands of their fellow Americans that day.

The heroic work done by the first responders who rushed into the burning Twin Towers and the Pentagon saved lives.

We will forever remember the first responders who lost their lives in the line of duty on September 11.

This Nation shall forever be grateful for the selfless sacrifice shown that day.

That is why the National September 11 Memorial and Museum is so important.

The National September 11 Memorial at the World Trade Center remembers and honors the thousands of innocent lives lost during the September 11th attacks, and the attacks of February 26, 1993.

This Memorial is a testament to the triumph of human dignity over human depravity and affirms an unwavering commitment to the fundamental value of human life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3036, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES BOUNDARIES SYSTEM MAP REVISIONS

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 890) to correct the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Unit P16, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 890

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAP.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The maps subtitled "Cape Romano Unit P15, Tigertail Unit FL-63P" and "Keewaydin Island Unit P16" included in the set of maps entitled "Coastal Barrier Resources System" referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) and relating to certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in Florida are hereby replaced by other maps relating to the units subtitled "Cape Romano Unit P15/P15P", "Keewaydin Island Unit P16/P16P, Tigertail Unit FL-63P", and "Keewaydin Island Unit P16/P16P", respectively, and dated April 10, 2015.

(b) *AVAILABILITY.*—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the replacement maps referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bipartisan bill corrects Coastal Barrier Resources System boundary errors in Collier County, Florida. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which administers the coastal barriers system program, has acknowledged the need to correct these errors and has since remapped the area.

The agency sent the new maps to the Congress, which has the sole authority to change the boundaries and codify the correct maps in this case. This is what the bill, as amended, achieves. I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, or CBRA, requires the identification of hazardous areas on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and makes Federal subsidies off limits to people who choose to develop these lands.

Particularly in this time of rising sea levels and increased storm surge brought on by global warming, CBRA is critical to protecting American taxpayers and sensitive coastal ecosystems.

H.R. 890 would adjust the boundaries of several Coastal Barrier Resources System units in Florida. These changes have been carefully mapped by the Fish and Wildlife Service and reflect improvements in technology that have allowed us to show with great accuracy which parcels of land do and do not constitute coastal barrier resources under the law.

As a result, numerous properties that were originally included by mistake will be removed, and other properties that have been identified as at risk will be included. These changes to the CBRS are protective of private property rights, the environment, and the taxpayers.

I urge support of this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, having no other Members to address this legislation on my side, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CLAWSON).

Mr. CLAWSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present H.R. 890, which adopts new Coastal Barrier Resources System maps for the southern part of my district, Florida 19, in southwest Collier County, Florida.

A special thanks to my fellow Members—DON BEYER, MARIO DIAZ-BALART, and Chairman ROB BISHOP—for their support and helping me push this through. I urge support of the passage.

On a personal note, it has been my lifelong concern for the environment and involvement in water quality issues in my hometown of Bonita Springs, Florida, that led me to Congress on an unknown path really. So introducing this bill, to me, today is really special and personal.

A special note of thanks to those who helped—so many folks—particularly Bob and Jack for their perseverance. Perseverance paid off. Also, I thank Cherie for her abiding inspiration and to Yodi.

The CBRs was created by Congress with the 1982 Coastal Barrier Resources Act. This initiative preserves the ecological integrity of coastal areas while still protecting private property rights. This initiative preserves the ecological integrity of coastal areas that serve as important barriers against wind and tidal forces caused by coastal storms, and reduces further development in these sensitive areas. In other words, it creates a perpetual protected area for our wonderful Gulf wildlife.

These new maps have passed public review, OMB review, and have been released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This is the southern part of my district. The new maps correct errors from 40 years ago, which seriously hurt some 1,600 of our constituents and hurt their access to flood insurance, home mortgages, and refinancing.

These new maps also add 17,000 acres in perpetuity to CBRs, 17,000 acres principally in this zone right here, between Naples and Marco Island and also a little bit south. Keewaydin Island—that you see right here, just south of Naples—and Cape Romano are part of the pristine, picturesque Ten Thousand Islands chain that begins 20 miles of Naples. These newly preserved areas highlighted on these charts cover five geographical units, part of now over 40,000 continuous acres that will be permanently protected.

This is government doing something right for all stakeholders and for all the generations that will follow us.

H.R. 890, protecting 15 miles of natural coastal barriers, is sound economics. It is a piece of what needs to be done toward growing southwest Florida's multibillion dollar private and commercial real estate values and south Florida's tourism industry, which brings in over 5 million visitors to my district. It also employs one out of every five people in the local workforce.

I am proud to report that this bill will create the largest grouping of CBRs units nationwide, protecting our unique Florida Everglades and ecosystem, aquatic plants and animals, other wildlife, and also protecting private properties from storms and floods.

Keewaydin Island right here, just south of Naples, is one of the largest, if

not the largest, sea turtle nesting areas in Florida and in the United States. Depending on the time of year, these are the nests that we see throughout our district on the beach. Also in this area, we see lots of the beautiful spoonbill that you can't find in too many different places.

The Florida Everglades are a natural treasure. It is home to wildlife and plants that are unique in our Nation: fish, tortoises, reptiles, and insects. It is our duty to protect these species. This bill will have a permanent, positive impact on preserving this fragile ecological area and quality of life.

Three years ago, I waded into the Gulf of Mexico with my folks. They urged me to get involved in local politics, hoping that I could have just a small impact and make a small, positive difference in the health of the waters of southwest Florida. My mom is gone now, but she always hoped that a moment like this would come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CLAWSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is a moment that we can accomplish something positive for our constituents, positive for our economy, and positive for our waters of south Florida. I am very appreciative to have a small role, and I acknowledge that we have so much more to do to conserve the beauty of southwest Florida for generations to come.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MACARTHUR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 890, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to revise the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in Florida."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPEDITED REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO STATE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3894) to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the prompt notification of State Child Protective Services by military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense required by law to report suspected instances of child abuse and neglect.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3894

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXPEDITED REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO STATE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

(a) REPORTING BY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Section 1787 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (c), as so redesignated, the following new subsections:

“(a) REPORTING BY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.—A member of the armed forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, or contractor employee working on a military installation who is mandated by Federal regulation or State law to report known or suspected instances of child abuse and neglect shall provide the report directly to State Child Protective Services or another appropriate State agency in addition to the member's or employee's chain of command or any designated Department point of contact.

“(b) TRAINING FOR MANDATED REPORTERS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that individuals referred to in subsection (a) who are mandated by State law to report known or suspected instances of child abuse and neglect receive appropriate training, in accordance with State guidelines, intended to improve their—

“(1) ability to recognize evidence of child abuse and neglect; and

“(2) understanding of the mandatory reporting requirements imposed by law.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 1787 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking “IN GENERAL.—” and inserting “REPORTING BY STATES.—”; and

(2) in subsection (d), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term” and inserting the following:

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) The term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.